

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

Listed On:
VLR 12/21/1976
NRHP 06/23/1978

083 0022
83-27

FOR NPS USE ONLY
RECEIVED
DATE ENTERED

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS

1 NAME

HISTORIC

Daugherty's Cave site and Breeding site

AND/OR COMMON

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN

STATE

Virginia

CODE

51

NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

9 (William C. Wampler)

COUNTY

Russell

CODE

083

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY

- DISTRICT
- BUILDING(S)
- STRUCTURE
- SITE
- OBJECT

OWNERSHIP

- PUBLIC
- PRIVATE
- BOTH
- PUBLIC ACQUISITION**
- IN PROCESS
- BEING CONSIDERED

STATUS

- OCCUPIED
- UNOCCUPIED
- WORK IN PROGRESS
- ACCESSIBLE**
- YES: RESTRICTED
- YES: UNRESTRICTED
- NO

PRESENT USE

- AGRICULTURE
- MUSEUM
- COMMERCIAL
- PARK
- EDUCATIONAL
- PRIVATE RESIDENCE
- ENTERTAINMENT
- RELIGIOUS
- GOVERNMENT
- SCIENTIFIC
- INDUSTRIAL
- TRANSPORTATION
- MILITARY
- OTHER:

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME

Glen Breeding

STREET & NUMBER

Route 1, Box 304

CITY, TOWN

Lebanon

VICINITY OF

STATE

Virginia

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE,
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

Russell County Courthouse

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN

Lebanon

STATE

Virginia 24266

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE

Daugherty's Cave (44Ru14), Breeding site (44Ru15)

DATE

1969

FEDERAL STATE COUNTY LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR
SURVEY RECORDS

The College of
Virginia Research Center for Archaeology, Wren Kitchen, William and Mary

CITY, TOWN

Williamsburg

STATE
Virginia 23186

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT	<input type="checkbox"/> DETERIORATED	<input type="checkbox"/> UNALTERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL SITE
<input type="checkbox"/> GOOD	<input type="checkbox"/> RUINS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ALTERED	<input type="checkbox"/> MOVED DATE _____
<input type="checkbox"/> FAIR	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> UNEXPOSED		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Daugherty's Cave and the Breeding Site are situated on the [REDACTED]. The Breeding Site extends 400 feet along the second terrace parallel to [REDACTED] and along [REDACTED] for approximately [REDACTED] feet. The site is currently under cultivation. Daugherty's Cave is located [REDACTED] from the Breeding Site, at the end of a narrow, steep-sided limestone cove extending 120 feet from and 35 feet above [REDACTED]. The crescent shaped shelter portion of the cave presently extends 27 feet from the wall to the outer drip line. The 700 by 100 by 40 foot cave did not yield cultural material. However, the air from the cave would have moderated the seasonal temperature extremes in the shelter area encouraging occupation by the Indians (Benthall 1975:4). A 30 by 10 foot strata-cut was excavated parallel to the shelter wall by Joseph Benthall in 1967. Of the twelve natural zones encountered, seven contained cultural material (Figure 1). Arbitrary four inch levels were excavated within the thicker strata. The excavations sampled approximately 20 percent of the area inside the drip line. Excellent preservation of faunal and charred floral remains was noted.

The lowest levels, Zones K and L, consist of sterile brown sand 1.0 to 1.4 feet thick underlying 1.0 to 1.5 feet of limestone rocks. The limestone layer probably formed as a result of roof and wall spalling during cooler climatic conditions. Paleo-Indian remains were not encountered (Benthall 1975:17).

The first occupation layer rests upon the limestone rock layer. A charcoal sample taken from this 0.2 to 0.5 feet, dark gray to black ashy soil layer yielded a date of 7840±400 B.C. This layer (Zone J) yielded one projectile point of the Early Archaic period, Corner Notched tradition, a side scraper, debitage and fauna remains. Aquatic snail shells were absent.

This layer is sealed by 0.4 to 1.2 feet of sterile clay-like fill which contains roof spalls in the lower levels (Zone I). The layer may represent 3500 years of cultural hiatus. The recovery of Kirk, St. Albans, Le Croy and Kanawah type projectile points at the Breeding Site suggest that latter participants in the Corner Notched tradition as well as participants in the Bifurcated Base tradition chose to occupy the open air Breeding Site instead of the shelter (Benthall 1975:154).

A dark gray to black ashy layer 0.5 to 1.1 feet thick sealed the sterile layer and produced an assemblage of the previously undefined [REDACTED] complex (Zone H). A 0.2 to 0.8 foot rain-washed soil layer (Zone G) separated this layer from the upper [REDACTED] occupation layer which was 0.5 to 1.0 feet thick (Zone F). A large number of animal bones, charred hickory nuts and walnuts, and various species of mussel and aquatic snails were recovered. Hearths were much larger than those of preceding or later cultural occupations. Charcoal from one hearth in Zone F dated to 3740±260 B.C.

A 0.2 to 0.8 foot thick orange clay water-deposited layer (Zone E) separates the [REDACTED] layer from the lower [REDACTED] occupation layer (Zone D). The 0.2 to 0.9 foot thick yellowish-orange clay Zone D was sealed by the 0.4 to 0.7 foot thick dark purplish-brown upper [REDACTED] occupation layer (Zone C). Charred hickory nut, snail, mussel and faunal remains were recovered from the various former

(See continuation sheet # 1)

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Daugherty's Cave Site and Breeding Site, Russell County, Virginia

CONTINUATION SHEET # 1

ITEM NUMBER #7

PAGE 1

DESCRIPTION

floor surfaces and hearths. Artifacts of the Late Archaic period, Broadspear tradition, Savannah River complex were abundant in both layers.

Following the [redacted] occupations people of the Early Woodland Watts Bar Focus began occupation of the shelter (Benthall 1975:153). Their material remains were from the upper levels of the yellowish-orange clay 0.5 to 1.0 foot thick layer (Zone B) and the base of the light to dark gray, ashy fill, 1.5 to 3 foot thick top layer of the shelter (Zone A). The subsistence items recovered are basically similar to those from the preceding Archaic period.

The Middle Woodland period is represented by Wright Check Stamped and Mulberry Creek Plain ceramics from Zone A. A refuse pit containing Wright Check Stamped sherds yielded a radio-carbon date of 322±70 A.D. (Benthall 1975:156). Hearths, pits and living floors occurred throughout Zone A. A sharp increase in the number of individual deer was also noted (Benthall 1975:129). Subsistence during the Middle Woodland occupation was based on hunting and gathering, collecting of shellfish and possibly horticulture.

The Late Woodland occupation in Zone A is represented by 686 pottery fragments of the New River, Radford and Wythe series as well as an associated assemblage of other material and features. The occurrence of Radford series sherds in the same levels as the Middle Woodland ceramics suggest that this type may be earlier than formerly reported. The Wythe series sherds occurred primarily in the upper two levels of Zone A and was replaced by the New River series. Cultigens were represented. Mussell and aquatic snails were more intensely collected than previously. One sheet brass projectile point was recovered from the top of Zone A. Whether the Late Archaic through Late Woodland period cultures utilized the area of the Breeding site could not be determined from the available data.

8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PREHISTORIC	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGION
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER
<input type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION		

SPECIFIC DATES 7840-400 B.C. - contact period BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Daugherty's Cave contains 9000 years of stratified cultural and natural deposits of value in refining chronological, subsistence, settlement and ecological problems in the upper Tennessee and Ohio drainage systems. The excellent faunal and moderate floral preservation, the abundance of charcoal for radio-carbon dating and the complexity of the natural and cultural levels holds great promise for future studies in settlement archaeology.

The material from Zone F and H formed the data base from which the [redacted] complex was defined (Benthall 1975). The depth of the [redacted] and various Woodland period occupations as well as the internal cultural stratigraphy of living floors within these natural zones will enable refinements of these broadly defined cultural traditions and phases. The shelter provides data on the poorly understood interior exploitive camps of the Late Woodland period. The position of various ceramic types in Zone A and B correlate closely with the sequence developed in surrounding regions. The association of Radford series sherds with Middle Woodland period sherds suggest an earlier date for this previously defined Late Woodland period complex.

The Breeding Site contains remains of the Early Archaic period which were absent from Daugherty's Cave. The site may also contain indications of subsequent utilization of open air sites in the [redacted]. Future investigations of both sites will enable the testing of shifting settlement strategies over time by contrasting changing cultural preference or activity at open air versus shelter sites.

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Benthall, Joseph L.
 1975 Daugherty's Cave, A Stratified Site in Southwestern Virginia. Virginia
 Research Center for Archaeology. Xeroxed.

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY 7

UTM REFERENCES

A	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING	B	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING
C				D			

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

[REDACTED]

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

Wayne F. Clark, Archaeologist

ORGANIZATION

Virginia Research Center for Archaeology

STREET & NUMBER

Wren Kitchen, The College of William and Mary

CITY OR TOWN

Williamsburg

DATE

December 2, 1976

TELEPHONE

804-220-2773

STATE

Virginia 23186

12 STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER CERTIFICATION

THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPERTY WITHIN THE STATE IS:

NATIONAL STATE LOCAL

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE

[Signature]

TITLE Junius R. Fishburne, Jr., Executive Director

Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission

DATE DEC 21 1976

FOR NPS USE ONLY

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DATE

DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION

DATE

ATTEST:

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER